AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT IDENTIFICATION NO.

6 01 05 1 81

1/5/2

ORIGINAL

2/6 IBM

A25-1

Ser: 1170

20 FEB 1956

THIRD ENDORSEMENT on VMA-331 AAR ser 1-56, concerning AD-5's BuNo's 133926 and 133854, accident occurring 5Jan56, pilots (b) (6) and SPROWLS

From: Commanding General, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic

To: Chief of Naval Operations (OP-57)

Via: Director, U. S Naval Aviation Safety Center

Subj: VMA-331 AAR ser 1-56; submission of

1. Forwarded, concurring with the conclusion and recommendation contained in the Aircraft Accident Report as amended by endorsements thereto.

2. Information contained in items 20 and 21 of OPNAV Form 3750-1 with respect to AD-5 BuNo. 133854 is not consistent with that appearing on page "1.a. of six (6)" of the report. It is believed that the latter information is correct. The wind force and direction, item 19, is also inconsistent between the foregoing tabulations and also differs from OPNAV Form 3750-1 with respect to AD-5 BuNo. 133926. In this instance however, the force and direction of the wind is not considered to be of any particular significance.

J. A. SMOAK Chief of Staff

Copy to:
BUAER (2)
CMC (AA)
COMAIRLANT
CG MAG-31 (Rein) (2)
NavAvnSafCen (2)
CO VMA-331
BAR Douglas Acft

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35:mb 30 January 1956

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on VMA-331 ALR ser 1-56, concerning AD-5's BuNe's 133926 and 133854, accident occurring 5 January 1956, pilots (b) (6) and SPROWLS.

From: Commanding General, Marine Aircraft Group 31 (Rein)

To: Chief of Nevel Operations (OP-57)

(1) Commending General, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic

(2) Director, U. S. Naval Aviation Safety Center, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia

Subj: VMA-331 AAR serial 1-56; submission of

- 1. Forwarded, concurring with the conclusions and recommendations of the aircraft accident board and the comments contained in the first endorsement, except as noted below.
- 2. Although the aircraft accident board did not specifically conclude the cause, it is apparent to have been solely an error against the pilot in charge of the flight in that he was flying in close formation at a time when the student pilot thought the instructor was observing at a safe distance.
- 3. This accident clearly indicates the absolute necessity for thorough, detailed briefing in regards to the exact maneuver contemplated during any proposed flight. In this case, the briefing indicated individual aerobatics which subsequently developed into close formation and a, "tail-chase", flight.

4. Action upon the board's recommendation as to adherence to squadron policies shall be a subject of critical review by this headquarters.

Copy to:

NavivnSafCen (2) Buler (2)

CMC (Code AA) (1) ComAirLant (1)

CG, AirFMFLant (1)

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Poss fanley y. G. MANLEY

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FF14/VM2-331 GFV/afe 25 January 1956

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on VMA-331.AAR 1-56, concerning AD-5's BuNo's 133926 and 133854, accident occurring 5 January 1956, pilots (b) (6) and SPROVIS

From: Commending Officer

To: Chief of Neval Operations (Op-57)

Via: (1) Commanding General, Merine Aircreft Group 31 (Rein)

(2) Commanding General, Aircreft, Fleet Merine Force, Atlantic

(3) Director, Neval Aviation Safety Center, Neval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia

Subj: VM-331 MR 1-56, submission of

- 1. Forwarded concurring with the conclusions and recommendations of the accident board.
- 2. It is pointed out that there is no unmistakable evidence that Captain SPROWLS was following Lieutenant (b) (6) through his Immelmann manuever, since Lieutenant (b) (6) did not see Captain SPROWLS following him at all times and there were no other witnesses. However, based on Lieutenant (b) (6) a statement and on the type damage to his left wing, it appears that this conclusion by the accident board is reasonable and true.
- 3. The occident board conducted a thorough and intelligent investigation, and their inability to ascertain why Captain SPROWLS did not bither, (1) recover from the manuever, or, (2) beil-out, is concurred in. It appears that one of the following probably pertained:
 - (a) Ceptain SPROWLS was injured or unconscious after the mid-air collision, or,
 - (b) Captein SPROWLS was trapped in the cockpit, or,
 - (c) Ceptein SPROWLS believed he could recover control of the eircraft.
- 4. The finel responsibility for conducting any flight in a safe menner and under positive control lies with the flight leader. This squadron is re-emphasizing this total responsibility by insuring, (1) that all flights are fully briefed, (2) that all flights are flown as briefed, and, (3) that flight leaders maintain positive control particularly during formation flights.

B. J. Vaughan

Naval Aviation Safety Center (2)

Bujer (2)

CMC (Code 11) (1)

Commirtant (1)

CO, Mig-31(Rein) (1)

CO, MCJS, Miami, Florida (1)

BJR Dougles Aircraft

El Segundo, California (1)

CO NAMC, Aeronautical

Medicel Equip Leboretory

Philas, 12, Pennsylvania (1)

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Page la of 6 pages

The below listed items 11 through 21 are in reference to the collision of AD-5 BuNo 133854 with the ground, resulting from the mid-eir collision of 5 January 1956.

- 11. COST OF DAMAGE \$458,000.00
- 12. FURPOSE OF FLICHT Stall/Spin & Jerobetics
- 13. TIME IN FLIGHT 00:33 CODE 1A1
- 14. TYPE OF ACCIDENT Mid-Air Collision CODE A
- 15. L'ANUEVER INVOLVED /erobetic (Immelmenn)
- 16. WEATHER VFR CEILING Unrest. VISIBILITY Cleer
- 17. DARKNESS No
- 18. CLE/RANCE JSSUED VFR
- 19. WIND DIRECTION 300° FORCE 20 kts
- 20. ATTITUDE OF IMPACT Vertical nose-down ANGLE OF IMPACT 90°
 STOPPING DISTANCE 15 feet SPEED ON IMPACT Unknown
- 21. DID FIRE FOLLOW IMPACT Yes

Page la of six (6) pages to VMA-331 MR 1-56

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29. THE ACCIDENT

It 0907R on the 5th day of January 1956, two (2) AD-5 eircreft departed MCAS Mismi (Ops-Locks) on a scheduled Stell/Spin, Aerobatic flight. Ceptain W. C. SPROWLS piloting BuNo 133854 (MP-4) was the leader of the flight, and Second Lieutenent (b) (6) piloting BuNo 133926 (MP-1) was his wingmen.

Briefing: At 0500 on the 5th of Japuary Captain SPRO/LS briefed
Second Lieutenent (D) (6) on the hop. Although the hop had been scheduled
as a Stall/Spin Aerobatic training flight. Captain SPRO/LS did not brief
the hop as such. He briefed Lieutenent (b) (6) to the effect that Captain
SPROMLS would engage in Aerobatics at the first part of the flight and
that Lieutenent (D) (6) would then do his Aerobatics. After the Aerobatics
were completed, they would contact MACS-8 and work an intercept problem
with Lieutenent (D) (6) s flight. Captain SPROWLS briefed both his flight
and Lieutenent (D) (6) s flight on this problem.

The pilots then menned their aircraft and became airborne at approximately 0907R.

The flight proceeded west of Opa-Locke and climbed to an altitude of nine (9) thousand fect. The first part of the period consisted of climbing and gliding turns in formation. Lieutenant (5) (6) was then directed to take a tail chase position. The flight then continued to do wingovers and barrel rolls in column. It approximately 0930, the join-up signal was given and the lead was passed to Lieutenant (5) (6) to allow him to do some individual aerobatics. Lieutenant (5) (6) had completed several rolls, a loop, and was entering an Immolmenn at approximately 5500 feet when he noticed Captain SPRCWIS' plane to his right rear, approximately 300 feet distance. Lieutenant (5) (6) continued his Immolmenn and when he was past the vertical position with his nose approximately 30° above the horizon in the inverted position, he felt his plane shudder in what he believed to be an approaching stell. He relexed the back pressure on the stick and began to roll his plane to an upright pesition. However he noticed his nose was high and he allowed the plane's nose to drop as the plane continued to roll to a level position. When Lieutenent (5) (6) plane was in a wing level position, he sew Captain SPRCWIS' plane fell past his left wing in a spin. This was the last time Lieutenent (5) (6) saw the other aircraft airborne.

At this time Lieutenent (b) (6) observed the demage to his left wing, and realizing there had been a collision between the two eigereft, he began a search for the other plane. He observed a fire and smoke from a wooded area below him. Lieutenent (b) (6) then proceeded to transmit a crash call and turned on his emergency FF.

At approximately 0944 Marine Air Control Squadron 8 observed the emergency IFF on their rader screens and directed Lioutenant (b) in LV-4, and Lioutenant (b) (6) in MP-24 and Lioutenant (b) (6) in MP-5 to the scene of the accident. MACS-8 also notified the cresh facilities at Mismi NCAS and the Mismi Coast Guard. When Lioutenant (b) (6) flight arrived at the scene of the accident, Lioutenant (b) (6) was directed to escent Lioutenant (b) (6) back to the home base. Lieutenant (b) (6) made a stall characteristics test at approximately eight (8) thousand feet. He then proceeded to home field and made a successful Linding on runway 30 without further incident.

Page two (2) of six (5) pages to VM1-331 AIR 1-56

30. DAMAGE TO AIRCRAFT

(a) AD-5 BuNo 133854 - Strike Damege - Cost of damage \$458,000.00

Due to the complete destruction of Captain SPROWIS' aircraft, it is impossible to determine the extent of damage that occurred in the mid-air collision, however, the board believes that the aircraft was not devoid of any major components necessary to sustain flight. An examination of the immediate area around the scene of the impact of the aircraft with the ground proved that the wings, fuselage and tail sections were attached at the time of the explosion, inesmuch as tips, and sections of these components were found within the impact area. The aircraft collided with the ground in a near vertical nose-down attitude. A severe explosion occurred on contact and parts were scattered over a radius of approximately three hundred fifty (350) feet. (Refer Enclosure 7). It is estimated that there were eighteen hundred (1800) pounds of high octane gas in the tank at the time of the explosion. The resulting fire was very small as is evidenced by the fact that the surrounding woods and dried grass did not burn except in the immediate erea around the crater caused by the impact. Due to the complete destruction of the aircraft, and the inaccessability of the area where the accident occurred, salvage operations will not be conducted.

(b) AD-5 BuNo 133926 - Class *C* Damage - Cost of damage \$8142.00

The following parts were damaged in the mid-air collision of the two sircraft:

a. Wing Assembly, Left

P/N R82DG-5255001-13L

Cost \$6780.00

b. Aileron Assembly, Left

P/W R82DG-5254013-504

Cost \$863.00

c. Flap Assembly, Center P/N R82DG-5251480-502 Wing, Left Cost \$499.00

31. THE INVESTIGATION

a. From the examination of the damaged wing of Licutement (b) (6) plane, the following facts were derived by the accident board:

On the left wing on the point of folding, there are several scratches and indentations leading from the centerline of the wing to the center left wing flap assembly. (Refer Enclosures 8 & 9). These scratches run from the centerline of the wing eft towards the treiling edge of the flap, and loading towards the fuselage. It is thought that this was the initial point of impact by the right wing of Captain SPROMIS' plane. The two wings then meshed together. The outer wing bomb racks of Captain SPROMIS' right wing penetrated the skin of Lieutenant (b) (6) When the two planes separated the bomb racks tore out and aft through the reer main sper, end ripped approximately 75% of the eileron from Licutement (b) (6) s wing. (Refer to Enclosures 10 & 11).

The following facts were escertained from the exemination of pilot end alrereft records:

> 1. Second Licutement (b) (6) was designated a Neval Aviator on 22 April 1955.

Page three (3) of six (6) pages to VMA-331 AAR 1-56

31. THE INVESTIGATION (Cont'd) a. (Cont'd) 2. Second Licumenent (b) (6) Soined VMA-331 on 23 May 1955. 3. Second Lioutenent (b) (6) hed a total of one hundred eight (108.0) hours of AD-5 time, and a total of ninety-three point three (93.3) hours of AD-1 and AD-10 time. 4. Second Lieutenent (b) (6) had a total of four hundred forty-two point five (442.5) hours of flight time. 5. Second Lieutenent (6) (6) has had no previous accidents. 6. Second Lieutenent (b) (6) was fully qualified to perform the duties as pilot on this flight. Second Lieutenent (b) (6) hes, in the pest, shown average flying ability. Aircraft Log Books and Section "B" of the "yollow sheets" showed no discrepencies relative to this eccident. b. The investigation of Captain SPROWLS' aircraft revealed that the eircreft hed crashed in the center of a smell grove of cypress trees. Exemination of the trees indicated that the aircraft had evidently been in a nose-down vertical dive since only a couple of trees showed contact or demege. The eircreft exploded on controt with the ground and the wrockage was scattered over a redius of approximately one hundred (100) yards from the impact eroe. The impact crater was approximately twenty (20) feet by thirty-five (35) feet and estimated at about twelve (12) to fifteen (15) feet deep. Due to the high water level in that area, the hole was almost completely filled with water which made it difficult to identify parts of the wreckege. From the shape of the creter and the wreckege in it, which was comprised mainly of the main fuschage section, empannage and wing sections, it was ascertained that the circumst had been heading approximately 330 degrees magnetic in a neso-down attitude. Sections from the left side of the fuselege were blown in the direction of 270 degrees. Parts of these sections were the lower left helf of the ermor plate cowling, throttle quadrent, left hand cockpit console, and various smaller engine and air freme perts. Perts of the engine, pushrods, cylinders and valves were blown in a northerly herding to a distance of one hundred (100) yards. /lso verious perts of the cockpit including instruments end the compy freme were blown in the seme general direction. Blown to a heading of 090M, were perts of the fuselege, skin, ribs, etc., plus a few wing sections and a picce of main sper. Sections of the underside of the fuselege were blown in a southerly heeding. These parts included the grs tank, speed brake and small sections of the fuselege skin. The following facts were excertained from the examination of pilot and circreft records: 1. Ceptein SPROWLS was desigented a Nevel Aviator on 15 June 1944. 2. Captain SPROWLS joined VMA-331 on 18 April 1955. Page four (4) of Star(6) pages to VM4-331 AAR 1-56

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31. THE INVESTIGATION (Cont'd)

- (d) (Cont'd) -
 - 3. Ceptein SPROWLS was designated a Flight Leader on 23 May 1955.
 - 4. Ceptain SPROWIS had a total of two hundred fourteen point seven (214.7) hours of AD-5 time, all in VNA-331.
 - 5. Ceptein SPROWLS had a total of two thousand eight hundred and eleven (2811.0) flight hours.
 - 6. Ceptein SPROMLS had had no previous accidents on record.
 - 74 Captain SPROVIS was fully qualified to perform the duties as Flight Leader on this flight.
 - 8. Ceptein SPROMIS, in the pest, has shown to be above average in his flying ability.
 - 9. /irereft Log Books and Section "B" of the "yellow shoets" showed no discrepancies relative to this accident.

32. THE ANALYSIS

From the exemination of Lieutenant (b) (6) is plane, it is thought by the board that there was no great differential of speed between the two aircraft at the time of the mid-cir collision. Therefore, it is evident that the two circraft must have been in close formation during the time that Lieutenant (b) (6) entered the Immelmann. Lieutenant (b) (6) states that, when he was in a dive to gain airspeed to enter the Immelmann, he observed Cartain SEROMIS' plane to his right rear at a distance of several hundred feet. However, Lieutenant (b) (6) had no idea that Captain SEROMIS was near enough to him to interfere with his manuevers as he believed he was doing his correlated sole. It appears that Captain SEROMIS was following Lieutenant (b) (6) through his manuevers and when Lieutenant (b) (6) began to roll on the top of the Immelmann, the two planes collided, resulting in the damage to Lieutenant (b) (6) is left wing. Captain SEROMIS' plane then entered a spin, from which he never recovered.

The board cennot escortein the rosson or ressons, no recovery was medo by Ceptain STROWLS' plene, nor why he did not beil out of the sircreft.

The error contributing to the eccident lies in the fect that Captain STROTS was flying too close to Lieutenant (b) (6) in the Immelmenn and the, two planes collided. There was no melfunctioning or material failures contributing to the accident so far as the accident board can determine.

33. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Conclusions:

The board has come to the conclusion, that the primary factor contributing to the accident was, that Captain SPROALS was following Lieutenant (b) (6) through in the Immelment at too close an interval, and Lieutenant (b) (6) was unevero of this fact.

Page five (5) of six (6) pages to WM-331 //R 1-56

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33. CONCLUSIONS AND RECONTENDATIONS (Cont'd)

a. Conclusions: (Cont'd)

cepting wingovers and berrel rolls; and especially without prior briefing for these manuevers. Whereas it apparently had no bearing on the course or purpose of the flight from a Stell/Spin Aerobatics hop, to an Aerobatics and the GCI interception problem. Lieutenent shight was to take part in accident board has come to the conclusion that Captain SPROWIS. The approximately nine (9) miles north of the aerobatic area for his cerobatics problem.

b. Recommendations:

It is the recommendation of this board, that in the future, squadron policies will be adhered to, and that all aerobatic hops be thoroughly commended, that at no time will aircraft be engaged in formation flight other planes

Page six (6) of six (6) pages to VNA-331 ALR 1-56

STATEMENT of Second Lioutenent (b) (6) (b) (6) USMCR, concerning AD-5's BuNo's 133926 and 133854, accident occurring 5 January 1956, pilots (b) (6) and STROWLS

At approximately 0830 Captain SPROMES briefed me for an aerobatic and stell spin hop. Centein STROWIS briefed thetyefter we had done corobatics for a while we would work with GCJ and Lieutement (b) (6) and Lieutement (b) (6). Captain SPROWLS briefed on the defensive weave we would use against fighter attack. At approximately 0907 Captain SPROWLS took off first in MP-4 followed by me in MT-1. I joined up on his right wing as we climbed out west of the field. About 0920 end at emproximately 9,000 feet Ceptain SPROWLS put me in a tail chase position and we did some wingovers climbing and gliding turns, and some barrely rolls. I got about 500 feet back once and he celled me end told me to close it up. After about ten minutes at emproximately 0930 he gave me the join-un signal and I joined on his right wing. Captain STROTES esked me if I wanted to do some aerobetics by myself and I stid I did. He said Ok, go shord, I'll got back out of your way. He dropped back behind my loft wing. I did some wingovers and a loop. When I did the loop I went to between 4500-5000 to pick up air speed and Captein SPROMIS called me and told me not to got below 5000 feet and I regered the transmission. I did a berrold roll each way and a slow roll each way and a split "S" along with a few cleering turns. About 0940 J nosed over to pick up sirspeed for an Immelmenn. As I started my pull-up ebout 5500 feet I saw Ceptein SPROWLS' plane to the right end to the rear of my plane. I passed through the vertical with my nose about 300 above the horizon J felt a shudder which J thought was approaching a stell but could have been caused by the two sirereft colliding. I rolled my plane and pushed forward on the stick but was in such a nose-high position that I dropped the plene on one wing to the horizon, and then rolled it level. As I rolled my plene level I observed Ceptein STROWIS' plene just forward of my left wing and very close abourd in what appeared to be a spin. I looked around for the other eigereft and noticed my left wing and aileron wore demeged. I never sew the other plane again until I observed smoke and fire on the ground, which was about 0945. I made a crash call on guard channel and switched my IFF to-emergency. I got Masters Tower, and Prominence gave me my course and distance to the base as 0900 42 miles. A group AD joined up on me but I couldn't contact him. He went to a low eltitude to observe the crash. Another group eircraft circled the scene at 10,000 foot. Lieutenant (b) (6) and Lieutenant (b) (6) was detected to escert me back to the base at approximately 1015. I climbed to 8000 and made a slow flight check of the aircraft in a dirty condition. The aircraft got sluggish at about 85-90K. I them returned to base coming in over runway 9 and making a left hand turn to a 180° position for runwey 30. I made a long final to runway 30, and was advised to make a no flap approach which I did, I rolled out to the end of the runway and textited back to Hanger 103. The tower gevo my time of lending as 1037.



Enclosure (1) to VIM-331 MR 1-56

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STATEMENT of First Lieutenent (b) (6) (b) (6) . USMCR, concerning /D-5's BuNo's 133926 and 133854, accident occurring 5 January 1956. pilots (b) (6) and STROMLS

I was flying an instrument chase hop at the time Captain SPROWLS and Licutenent (b) (6) were on their aerobatic hop. Guard channel had a very loud high pitched squeal (much like an on course signal), so I turned down my radio volume. I turned it up to give the man I was chasing radio checks. I could hear SIROWLS and (b) (6) on Channle # 11, but apparently not on guard I heard Captain SIROWLS say, "stay loose back there" and "keep your hands off the power." Leter I heard Captain SIROWLS tell Licatenent (b) (6) to "do his solo aerobatics". I heard no further transmissions on Channel # 11. I have no idea of the times involved on their transmissions or the time interval between them as I was paying little attention to what they were saying.

(b) (6)

lstLt., USMCR

Enclosure (2) to VML-331 ANR 1-56

DRIGINAL

STATEMENT of LtCol. (b) (6)

133926 and 133854, eccident occurring 5 Jenuary 1956, pilots
(b) (6) and SPROWIS

Shortly efter becoming eirborne in ah AD-5 eircreft, cell sign LV-2, at approximately 0940, 5 Jenuery 1956, I heard en circreft cell Ope Locka tower on Guerd Chennel. When the tower failed to enswer the firereft's second transmission, I called the tower and told them MT-1 was calling them on Guard. Further transmissions between the Tower and MP-1 were garbled and unreadable. I then intervened and told MP-1 I would relay his message. His message was garbled but I did receive the words "Northwest" and "Cresh". I releyed the message to the tower and they instructed IT-1 to squawk "Emergency". Providence came up on Guard and made contact with MP-1 and received a count which indicated he was 270 degrees, 40 miles from the station. The tower was asking IP-1 for details but he was not enswering. I made further contact with him and asked specific questions - "Did an eircraft erash or are you making a crash landing ?" The pilot enswered in effect - "I don't know, I saw a plene hit my left wing and go spinning down". I asked "Did the plane crash?"
He answered to the offect - "I believe so but I don't know where - I didn't see eny chute. I then asked if he was on a section trattes flight and was the other circreft the one flying with him. He seid affirmative. I thon asked him if his aircreft was demaged and he replied his "loft wing was " pretty badly chewed up. "

The pilot's redic transmissions were hesitant and garbled at first and information had to be specifically asked of him in order to determine what had happened.



Enclosure (3) to VMA-331 AAR 1-56

DRIBINAL -

STATEMENT of First Lieutenent (b) (6) USMCR, concerning AD-5's BuNo's 133926 and 133854, eccident occurring 5 Jenuary 1956, pilots (b) (6) and STROWLS

At 0946, Jenuary 5, 1956 I was flying LV-4 on a routine GCI hop. At the time of the eccident I was under GCI control. GCI informed me they had an amergency squawk on their scope and immediately vectored me to the area.

I was the first eircreft to errive at the scene end located MP-1 orbiting the crash at about 3500 foot. I joined up in a sefe position and noticed his port wing and eileron bedly damaged. I tried unsuccessfully to communicate with him by radio. He then pointed toward the deck at some smoke and I indicated to him that I was going down to investigate. The crash scene itself was in a clump of trees in the glades approximately five (5) miles off the Tamiami Trail at the northernmost bond,

There expected to be no signs of life at the scene and no identifiable pieces of aircraft. However, as I continued to orbit at 500 fact. I noticed a bright reflection similar to a mirror flash. I then transmitted that there was a possibility of survival. Upon closer scrutiny I rescinded statement and said that the light flashes were actually reflections of the sun on the water in close proximity to the aircraft.

I continued to orbit the cresh until the Coast Guard Rescue plane errived end I then proceeded to Ope-Locks.

I was at the scene of the crash approximately twenty-five (25) minutes.

(b) (6) (b) (6)

lstLt., USMCR

Enclosure (4) to VM -331 A/R 1-56

DRIBINAL

STATEMENT of First Lieutenant (b) (6)

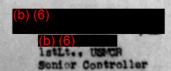
BuNo's 133926 and 133854, accident occurring 5 January 1956, pilots (b) (6) and SPROWLS

EMERGENCY REPORT

- 0946 A Meyday squewk eppeared, bearing of 270 degrees, forty-one (41) miles west from prominence.
- 0946 Emergency was sent by MP-1. LV-4, April Date 24-1 and 24-2 were under GCI control and immediately vectored to seene.
- 0950 One Locka Tower and Corst guard were notified immediately.
- 1000 Ope Locke helicoptor 062 and Coast Guard 1279 were vectored to scene of eresh.
- 1005 MF-1 was involved in a mid-air collision with playmete. Modex unknown, LV-4 was sent to orbit cresh at 2000 feet and reported ruins with no apparent survivors. ID 24-1 orbited at 7000 feet to act as High Rescap.
- 1007 LV-4 reported MT-1 sustained wing demage as a result of collision.

 17-1 was relieved from scene of crash and was accompanied to base by 1D 24-1.
- 1020 MR-15 in eren to essist rescue, orbiting at 4500 foot.
- 1029 MT-1 lended sefely et One Looke.
- 1041 Helicopter lended at scene of cresh end reported no survivors.
- 1055 April Dete 24-1 reported Georef position, GHJI5957. AD 24-1 sent directions for ground crews to reach scene of crash: Take last NM bend on Temiemi Trail five miles on left side is burned out Standard Cil station. Eight miles past gas station is large white arrow and there is a read to the north of the errow, This will be the first read expresched, this read is barred by a large wooden gate and along this read is a large wooden bridge. Ten miles down this read is a sew mill. Scene of crash is one and a half miles north of sew mill. Nr. FUTCH, a civilian at scene of crash will meet rescue party one mile west of bridge 100 on the Temiami Trail.
- 1115 Body was found and helicopter reported they were returning with body. Ambulance alerted at sick bay to meet returning helicopter.
- 1130 Helicopter left one crowman at scone of crash to await rescue party.

 April Date 24-1 was relieved from scene of crash at 1145 and directed to base. All other sireraft at scene were returned to base.



Enclsoure (5) to VMA-331 /AR 1-56

DRIGINAL

STATEMENT of Second Lieutenent (b) (6)

AD-5's Busc's 133926 and 133854, accident occurring 5 January 1956, pilots (b) (6) and SPROMLS

On 5 January 1956, I was No. 2 plane of a scheduled 2 plane GCI hop.

(April Date 3124). 1stLt. (b) (6)

was leading the flight. After working with GCI for approximately one (1) hour, GCI called and informed us to orbit our present position (135 degrees, 20 miles to the base) while they investigated an emergency squawk on FF. They contacted MP-1 on Guard channel and were informed by him that an aircraft had crashed. GCI then instructed us to rendezvous and proceed to the scene of the accident. Upon reaching the accident I observed smoke coming from a grove of trees, and an AD and TV circling the scene. I orbited the smoke for approximately fifteen (15) minutes. At that time GCI called and instructed MP-1 to return to MCAS Open Locks. Lt (b) (6) told me to join on MP-1, the second aircraft that was involved in the accident, and escort him home. After joining on him I observed his left wing had the wing tip and about helf of the ailcren torn away. There was also a large hole just sheed of the sileron and the outer corner of the left flap was demaged.

We left the scene heading 090 degrees and climbed at about 120 kts. to 7500 feet where Lt. (b) (6) (pilot of MP-1) slowed the plane to about 90 kts. with geer down. I advised him against lowering flaps. After slow flighting the aircraft he informed me the plane headled alright. About 20 miles west of Ope Locke, GCI contacted us. I informed them of the condition of MP-1 and they cleared us to tower frequency. Fifteen miles out I called Ope Locke tower, informed them of the condition of MF-1, and requested a straight in approach to the duty runway which was 30. MF-1 came in over runway 9L at 3000 feet. I told Lt. (b) (6) to turn left and establish a very wide 180 degree position for runway 30. I advised against a right hand approach because this would take him over a heavily populated area. On the down wind leg I went over the landing check-off list for him and again advised him against using flaps. We were at 1000 feet and had about a wing tip and a helf distance at the 180 degree position. He made his no-flap approach and at approximately 130 kts. I followed him down to about 50 feet and took a weve-off after he had sefely touched down.

Radio communications were very poor practically all the time. MP-1 had a poor receiver and was receiving about one third of the time. The tower's transmitter was not working all the time. There was a very loud squeal on Guard channel from the time I took off at 0900 until I lended at 1050.

(b) (6) 2ndLt., USMCR

Enclsoure (6) to VMA-331 AAR 1-56

DRIBINAL SPINER BOY & MILE SPRELAGE PARTS (TO 200' DET EXPLOSION - DIRECTION DIE SETTON TONEY TAL VOW. SARRIE PLATE SECT PENSE PRETS SCATTERED MARIENE PLATE ENF BLADE -180--200--250'-- 300 ---350-

CRASH SCENE OF MP-4

Diagram of explosion Pattern of /D-5 Bullo 133854

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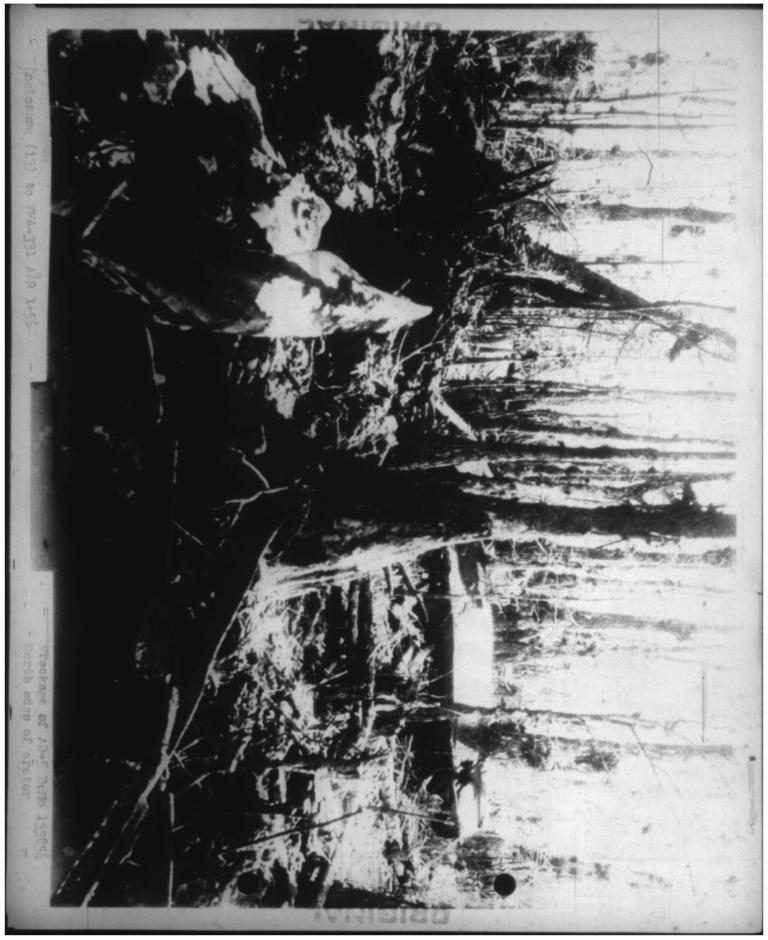
(b) (6)

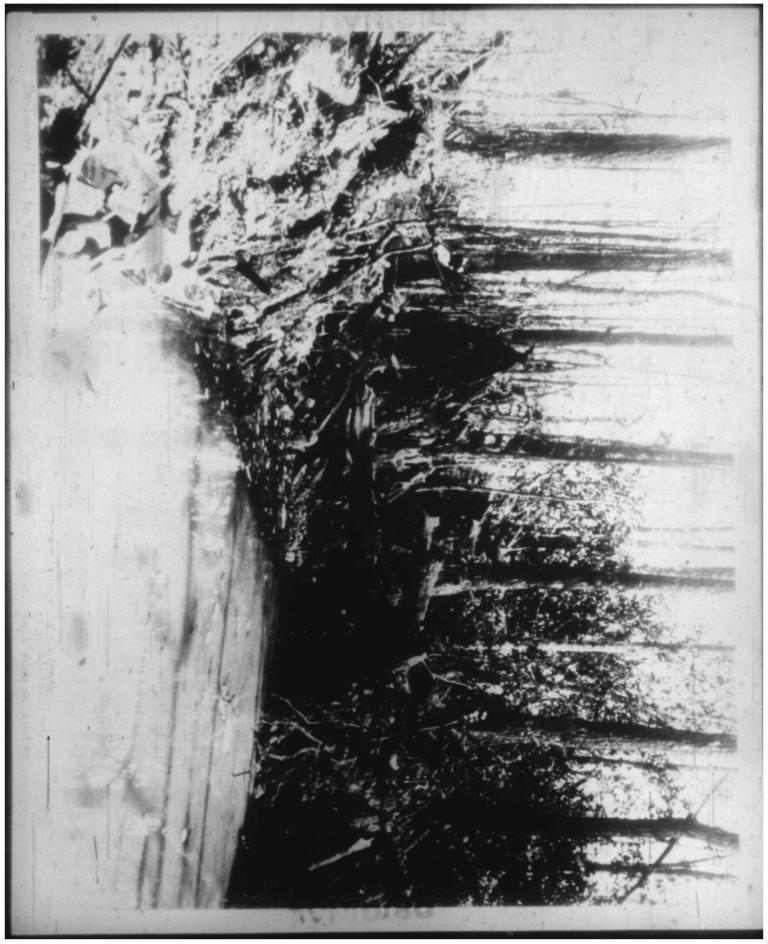


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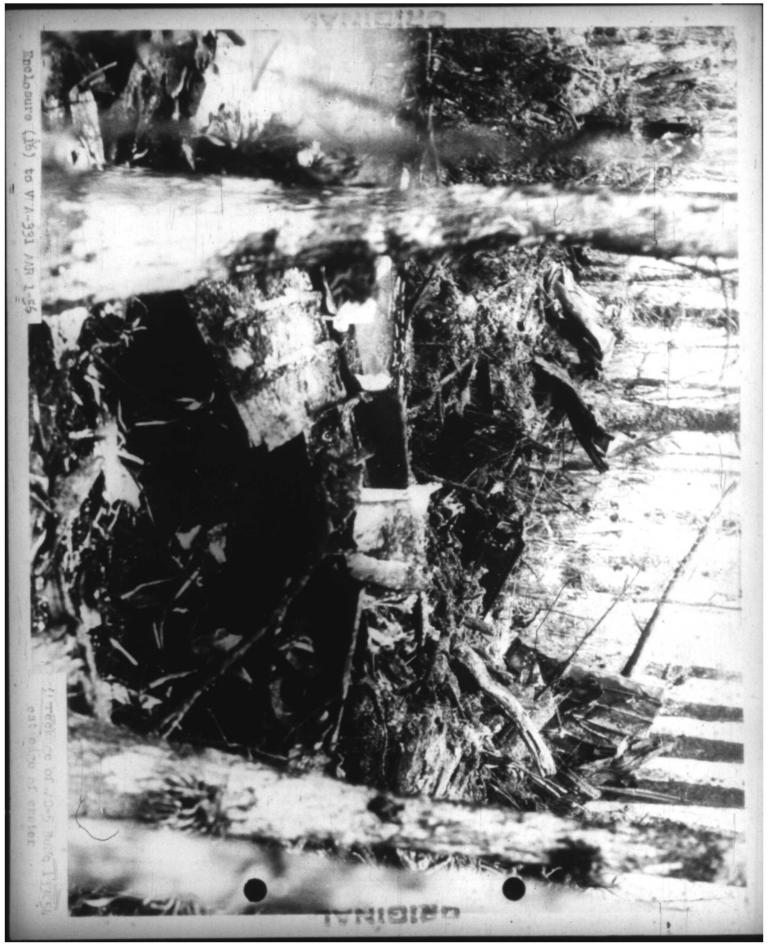
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ORIGINAL

STATEMENT of Lieutenent (sg) (b) (6) MC. USNR, concerning AD-5's BuNo's 133926 and 133854, accident occurring 5 January 1956, pilots (b) (6) and STROWLS

At 0951 Jenuary 5th the station hospital received a phone call that a plane was down. The helicoptor arrived almost immediately. We took off and heeded due west toward the scene, and after some difficulty in locating the downed plene we were guided to the scene by an AD. There was no signs of life from the air. The helicopter lended and I began looking for the pilot. After a few minutes I was joined by the crownen from the helicopter. Wrockage was scattered over about a hundred yard redius. The terrain was slightly boggy with moderate growth of smell trees. The main impact had made a hole about 25 feet by 15 feet and about 8 to 10 feet deep with approximately 2 to 3 feet of water in the bottom. We were able to locate the pilot's body by small pieces of burned life vest and the life reft which was intect. The body was covered by mud and smell pieces of wrockege which was smeldering end occassionelly burst into flames as we dug off the mud. The body was located on the bank of the creter in what appeared to be small parts of the cockpit. A seat lep belt clasp was found fastened. Soverel clasps from streps were found fastened; two of those clasps were recognized as being from the parachute by the new type release. What appeared to be the packed parachute was burning in the seme location. The crownen remained as a security guard and the body was brought back by helicopter.

> (b) (6) (b) (6) Lt MC USNR

Enclosure (17) to VM -331 11R 1-56